





## Intimations.

## DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHEMISTS.

WE beg to invite attention to the following items in our stock of Wines and Spirits worthy of special attention:—

**BRANDY.**  
Cognac Extra, a very old pale Cognac of excellent quality.  
Per Case \$16.

**WHISKEY.**  
Scotch—A blend of the finest Whiskies produced in Scotland; nature and soft.  
Per Case \$10.

**CLARET.**  
Chateau Langon. An exceptionally fine wine to years old; very soft and light.  
Per Case \$10.

**SHERRIES.**  
Vino de Porto. A dry natural Wine recommended to the notice of connoisseurs.  
Per Case \$10.

**DELICIOUS.** The very finest Sherry, cannot be surpassed.  
Per Case \$14.

A special selection of **MANILA CIGARS** Manufactured for us by Constantino Diaz y Ca. now in stock.

(Telephone No. 60.)  
Nos. 22 & 24, Queen's Road Central. 13

## NOTICE.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.  
SEASON 1889-1890.

WE have just received our New Season's Importations, direct from the best Growers in England, France, and Germany, and are now prepared to execute all orders received for same with prompt and careful attention.

## DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES

for ordering from (containing hints for gardening) will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON \$5 TO \$10 ALLOWED 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON OVER \$10 ALLOWED AN EXTRA 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

SINGLE PACKETS AT LIST PRICES.

## WE GUARANTEE

That all seeds sold by us shall prove to be as represented, in the extent that should they not do so, we will replace them, or send other seeds to the same value. But we cannot guarantee the crop any further than the above offer, as there are so many causes which operate unfavourably in the germination of seeds in a tropical climate, over which we have no control. Among the causes of failure may be mentioned:—unfavourable weather, which is one of the most important. The soil may be in proper condition when the seed is planted, but the weather which follows may be too wet, which will cause the seed to rot; or it may be too hot and dry, which will destroy the germ before it shows itself. The soil may also be unfavourable for the variety of seed planted. And lastly, the seeds may be and are frequently destroyed by vermin of various kinds. Such occurrences are beyond the power of man to prevent, and for which we cannot be responsible.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889.

## WATSON'S PATENT DRESSING

## OR DRYING BOTTLES.

We beg to call special attention to our NEW PATENT DRYING BOTTLES which have been specially designed and manufactured for us.

By the use of these BOTTLES, CIGARS, SEEDS, and GOODS of all kinds, which are susceptible to the destroying influences of moisture can be kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is surcharged with moisture these BOTTLES will be found invaluable.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1889.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Venella* left Bombay for this port at 4.30 p.m. yesterday.

SOUP d la Jay Gould—Take a little stock, six times as much water, and then put in the lamb.

"No," sobbed the sorrowing widow, "I shall never find John's equal; but p-perhaps I can find h-his equivalent!"

CERTAIN Englishmen are said to be still holding on to their Confederate bonds with the hope that they will some time be paid.

THE *El Mundo*, published at the City of Mexico, says that the monster pumps used in draining that city bring up many arms and legs of children.

As a result of mining by electricity it has been proved that ten men can accomplish what it required 100 men to do with the older methods.

We learn from Chinese sources that the French Consul stationed at Meng-tze, Yunnan, is seriously ill and will, on this account, soon leave for Tongking to recruit his health.

SPUTTERING, one of those old boys who go about saying things, states the curious fact that comments on marriage found in the press indicate that most of the papers are edited by men.

"I CAN'T understand all this fuss about using electricity for executions," remarked Judge Lynch of Kansas, reflectively. "Out in our section we have used the telegraph pole for years."

LONDON was first lighted in 1714, with private lanterns. In 1736 they were increased from 1,000 to 5,000. In 1744 the first Lighting Act passed. In 1820 gas was generally substituted for oil.

Few people imagine when they are swallowing an oyster, remarks Professor Huxley, "that they are swallowing a piece of machinery far more complicated than a watch." But they let it run down, just the same.

THE match between the Hongkong Cricket Club and a team representing the Garrison, which took place this afternoon, was another illustration of the old saw: "The military were dismissed for good and all; the time of going to the Club had scored 60 for two wickets."

ONE of the meanest things yet said of Pontius Pilate—a very much maligned individual, by the way—was by a Jersey City preacher, who likened him to "the most corrupt, spoil-hunting politician of the present day."

KING of Cannibal Islands (to his Minister of Interior)—How do you account for the decrease in population of my island? Minister of Interior—I know not, sire, unless it be that one man's meat is another man's poison.

A PRETTY article of dress is called the "Bernhardt mantelette." It is something between a cape and a collar, and is very becoming to any one who, like Annie Laurie, is the proud possessor of a long, swan-like throat.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the silk *ex Parthia* was delivered in New York on the 13th inst., being twenty days from Yokohama, and the quickest delivery yet made.

ONE of the remarkable features of the exhibition year in Paris is stated to have been the scourge of fleas, which has taken uncompromising possession of all strangers arriving from parts of the world where fleas are not so previous in their attacks.

A RUSSIAN paper, giving statistics of prices paid to Russian authors by publishers, says that Tourgueneff sold the copy-right of his works shortly before his death to M. Glusnoff for 2,000,000; Gogol's works were sold for 6,000,000; Pushkin's for 1,750,000 and "Kriloff's Fables" for 1,700,000.

It is an open secret, says a contemporary, that Queen Victoria has bequeathed the Osborne estate to Princess Beatrice, and Balmoral to the Duke of Connaught, with Birkhall to Princess Beatrice, and Claremont to the Duchess of Albany, with reversion to her son. If the old lady goes on like this, nothing will be left for us.

ALONG the line of the railway which runs through the grounds of the Paris Exhibition are placards in twenty-eight languages, intended to remind passengers of the dangers of the road. Here is the English sign:—

Beware of the Trees.

Put Out Neither Head nor Legs.

M. MAISONHAUTE, says the *Bulletin International de l'Electricite*, having noticed that the passage of a current of electricity through milk retarded the formation of cream, made a series of experiments to see whether milk could be kept fresh in this manner. The result of these experiments is a patent for the preservation of milk by means of either static or current electricity.

THE German Federal Council has only just wound up the accounts of the indemnity of 2,000,000 paid to Germany by France at the close of the war in 1871, and it has decided that the balance, amounting to 2,100,000, shall be divided among the different States of the Empire in the same proportion as the larger sum which has already been distributed. Prussia, of course, taking the lion's share.

A MAN who had been employed at the Hongkong Dispensary for six years and who had been granted a leave of absence lately was arrested yesterday just as he was going to Canton to "entice wife." He had in his possession some soap, a powder-box, a bunch of cigarettes, some cigars, and a pair of scissors, with a view to making his bride happy. As they belonged to the Dispensary, and were proved this morning to have been stolen by him, Mr. Wodehouse sentenced the thief to six months hard labor.

It is now stated, says a San Francisco contemporary, that a steam line subsidized by the Mexican Government will soon begin operations between Canton, Macao, Honolulu, San Francisco, and Salinas Cruz, Mexico, for the carriage of Chinese immigrants. Mexico encourages this importation for the sake of cheap labor on public works. She declines to take a leaf from our experience, or even from that of some of the South American States, where conditions more resemble her own. Ecuador has just forbidden Chinese immigration. Peru and Chili have had enough of them. When Mexico finds herself with race and labor complications added to her revolutionary tendencies, it is not likely she had been warned in time. Meantime we will have a frontier of over fifteen hundred miles to guard.

DR. D'HOMERQUE in "How to Live long" says:—When lager beer (which signifies a beer which takes time to perfect) was first introduced here, it was hailed as a panacea for the evils of strong drink. When properly made of pure barley, malt and hops and kept for at least a year before tapping, it certainly is one of the best of fermented beverages, and is not kept, it is comparatively non-intoxicating, and is gently stimulating. With this idea our American public, who never do anything by halves, soon acquired a taste for it and to such an extent that it may now be called a national drink. So great has been, and is, the demand, that brewers are using materials other than malted barley, such as corn and oats, etc., mixed with barley and hops, by which they accelerate its manufacture, making a sweetish, pleasing, heady beverage, but alcoholic, and the use of this kind of beer in large quantities, with the idea that it is innocuous, has brought on a marked increase of renal complaints. So much so that many eminent physicians declare such beer more dangerous than the use of whisky, for the free use of such beer is found to produce a species of degeneration of all the organs, profound and deceptive fatty deposits, diminished circulation, conditions of congestion and perversion of functional activities, and local inflammations of both the liver and kidneys are continually present.

MURRAY'S New English Dictionary is doubtless correct in saying that "the actual use of the word 'boom' has not been regulated by any distinct etymological feeling." Its recent "slang" use, which is fast becoming language, meaning "effective launching of anything with great force upon the market, or on public attention," is in that dictionary traced primarily to a particular application of its meaning of a loud, deep sound with resonance and humming effect, "with reference not so much to the sound as to the suddenness and rush with which it is accompanied," but there is noted as possibly modifying this meaning "association, original or subsequent, with other senses of the word." (Webster gives us one definition, "to rush with violence.") In connection with the regular derivation of the word from those meaning "tree," "beam," "bar," etc., it is suggestive that the earliest-traced use of the word in the slang sense was in the *Lumberman's Gazette* in October, 1879. One thinks of a mass of logs kept back by the restraining bar, or boom, and themselves therefore called a boom; then their rapid rush when released receiving the same designation. Thence the word could be easily transferred to certain mining operations, and to any rapid advance in commercial activity. Murray quotes from the *Toronto Globe*, in 1880, a definition of the mining use of the word, where the essential features of the rush are reproduced. Water is confined in a mass, then suddenly released, so that it "rushes down with irresistible force."

THE steam launch *Stephen Thompson*, which had been missing since Sunday last, turned up safely at Macao yesterday, having sought shelter from the heavy weather under the lee of one of the islands situated between the Holy City and Lantau.

SAYS a San Francisco paper—"If it be true, as Bishop Fowler says, that there is 'not much headlight in China,' then the bulk of it must have found its way to this coast, for there is enough and to spare in the 'Enlightenment' as illustrated in China-town makes one yearn for good, solid barbarism."

THE *Globe* says:—Ten years is the average life of the London dock laborer who sticks to it, and the wages never reach above 30 cents an hour. The worst English prisoners do not succeed in using up an average man in less than fifteen years, a margin of five years thus standing in their favor. Why wonder at crime in London?

## CAUOIT AT LAST.

She was a maid of high degree,  
And quite severely proper.

Each man she met, so proud was she,  
Would love, despair, then drop her.

But there remained without demur,  
When all the rest forsook her.

An amateur photographer,  
And finally he took her.

EVERY railway car in Germany, according to a Berlin correspondent, is marked with the number of men and horses it will carry. For instance, a box car is marked to carry thirty-five men or eight horses. In this way the Government knows just how many troops its rolling stock will transport. The German Government, for instance, knows that it can throw a half million troops on the frontier in eight days.

GERMANY has 24,900 miles of railroad, Austria and Hungary, 15,300; Great Britain and Ireland, 19,700; France, 21,400; Russia, 17,800; Italy, 10,000; Belgium, 3,000; Netherlands, 1,800; Switzerland, 1,800; Spain, 5,800; Portugal, 1,100; Denmark, 1,200; Norway, 1,500; Sweden, 4,600; Servia, 300; Roumania, 1,000; Greece, 380; Turkey, etc., 900. Total Europe, 129,900. The total for the world is 342,400 miles.

SAYS a San Francisco contemporary—"Six of the directors of the Comptoir d'Escompte of Paris, who ruined the bank by loaning its funds on certificates of the broken Copper Trust, are in prison, perhaps for life, as the result of their financing. In this country they would have gone through insolvency and been turned loose to ring the public into further speculative enterprises. They do these things better in France."

A MOST remarkable engineering project was suggested at the recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute in Paris. This is nothing less than the erection of a great bridge between France and England from Cape Grimes to Folkestone. Eminent engineers declare there are no insurmountable difficulties to overcome. The length of the bridge would be thirty-two miles, 1,000,000 tons of steel would be required and the cost is estimated at \$175,000,000.

THE *Washington Post*—"What the American brass band most needs is a managing editor. On the occasion of the late rehearsal to Senator Sherman by the Ohio Republicans, the band played 'Listen to My Tale of Woe,' and 'The Campbells Are Coming.' When General Mahone opened his campaign, the leader of the band got in his fiendish work by playing 'Listen to the Mocking Bird.' The brass band needs watching."

THE family flower is the poppy.  
The blossom for soldiers—grape.  
The flower for Anarchists—hemlock.  
The flower for Pastor—dog-rose.  
The flower for the domestic—elder.  
The flower for the late clerk—dock.  
The flower for the angry man—iris.  
The blossom for Cornell girls—rose.  
The blossom for Fishermen—hazle (!)  
The blossom for the tramp—locust (!)  
The telephone girl's flower—"Aloe!"

We are requested to intimate that, whilst Union Church is being moved up to the more inexpensive site on K-murphy Road, service will be held in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, Rehearsals—

—we mean service—as usual, Miss Ackermann, of America—one of those ladies who murmur "the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine"—will face the footlights on Sunday evening.

On Monday she will lecture in the Garrison Theatre on "Alaska, the great westward Sun." If she would unknown herself as to why drinks are so dear in Hongkong, and brokers' licenses so cheap, she would "fetch 'em."

THE CHINESE MAIDEN.  
Her skin was the color of saffron tea  
And her nose was as flat as flat could be,  
And never were seen such beautiful eyes—  
Two almond-kernels shape and size,  
Set in a couple of slanting gables  
And not in the least disguised by lashes,  
And then such feet  
You'd hardly meet  
You'd hardly meet  
You might go seeking  
From Nankin to Peking  
A pair so remarkably small and neat.  
—John G. Saxe.

SAYS a San Francisco paper—"The order of the British War Office, concerning Canadian facilities for the transportation of troops, need not be taken to mean any designs on the United States. There is no reason for any such conclusion. We have a little fishing and sealing dispute with Canada, in which England takes very little interest. Going to war about it is probably farthest from her thoughts. The order presumably, is on a par with the occasional inquiries which our War Department makes regarding the militia system of the United States, aiming at general information to be included in a department report. Besides England is not able to go to war with the United States."

THE inquest over the alleged leper who died in No. 5 cell at the Central Police Station the day before yesterday was held by Mr. Wodehouse on Monday morning at 9.30 o'clock. Dr. Marques, who made the post mortem, stated that the deceased had not been afflicted with that dangerous disease, but had died from natural causes. A celestial son of Aesculapius belonging to the Tung Wah Hospital, however, deposed that deceased was suffering from leprosy when sent to the hospital on the 12th inst., and that admittance was refused on that ground. The excuse was that the disease was so loathsome that it would have tainted the atmosphere of the hospital if he had been admitted. His Worship recorded a finding of death from natural causes.

## THE GRIMBLE CASE.

In the Bankruptcy Court this afternoon Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice, examined Mrs. Grumble in connection with the bankruptcy of her husband, P. T. F. Grumble, who absconded in September. Mr. Francis, Q.C., advised the witness, and Mr. Mawer and Mr. Hastings represented creditors. Mrs. Grumble stated, in answer to questions, that her husband left here in the steamship *Albany*, and had since written to her from Singapore. The only property he left was some houses at the Peak. He did not leave any shares with her. The \$500 mentioned in the schedule of assets had been given to her by him on her return from Japan, and \$400 had been deposited with the Hotel Company when they went to live at the Peak, as they were going to stay two months, but when he went away she came down, and consequently a portion of it was returned. She had some of it about \$20 worth—but she had bought herself herself. There was also some furniture at Hall and Holts, which was being polished. There were also three boxes in Russell's godown. That was all the property he left. Two shares in the Land Investment Company had been sold, but not for her benefit. She knew nothing of any other shares.—The matter was then adjourned.

was suitable and perhaps one occasion deserves particular mention. On Friday, the 1st November, part of the *Belgic's* spacious upper deck was closed in with canvas, flags and bunting, and made into a gay and comfortable ball-room. The room was made bright with electric lights and other lamps and the piano, by the kind courtesy of Capt. Walker, was brought on deck from the saloon to serve as an orchestra. Some ladies of the Captain's table graciously surprised their fellow passengers by appearing at table that evening in fancy costumes improvised for the occasion.—Miss Kimball, in the character of Columbia, was draped in a robe cleverly made up of the American flag; Miss Arnold, the daughter of the gifted author of the "Light of Asia," and Miss Mary Smithers looked well as "dames poudrées" of the 17th century, and Miss Smithers appeared as a Spanish Donna; Miss Ida Smithers as a lady of Japan looked quite natural and at her ease. After dinner the evening was spent in the ball-room, much to the enjoyment of the dancers, if a kind Captain had given up his cabin on deck for light refreshments and supper. In the intervals between the dances the passengers gathered round the piano and many old favourite songs were sung with spirit and feeling, and the evening was in due time brought to a close with "God Save the Queen." The company of travellers included many who had journeyed in all parts of the world and amongst them there was a very warm appreciation of the unusual kindness shown by the officers of the ship. No pains were spared to make the voyage a pleasant trip for all concerned and the writer of this present notice feels with many others that the voyage came to an end only too soon.

## SAD STORY.

The *Nationaltidende*, a Danish newspaper, in its issue of the 24th July, 1889, has the following sensational story:—

## MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Last evening a woman living in the vicinity of Nørrebro, (the north forest) at Taastrup (a Danish watering place) reported that she had found lying in the forest the dead bodies of a well-dressed lady and gentleman. The police authorities were communicated with and in the meantime the square of the place as it was dark, and there was no direct road leading to it. However, they succeeded by the aid of lanterns the doctor examined the bodies, and declared that death had taken place some days ago, and that decomposition had commenced. They were not disturbed, but three men were left to watch the place during the night.

This is a Love Drama of which the last act has been played in the vicinity of this town, and its details an exact copy of the tragedy at Møgelvig.

On the 18th instant, a lady and gentleman arrived at this town, and installed themselves at Hotel Svendborg, as Count and Countess Svare. They spoke Swedish, and gave out that they were on their wedding tour. They kept very close and had but little intercourse with other visitors at the hotel. A rumour soon spread that they were not man and wife, and that he was a nobleman, an officer of the Swedish army, who had deserted, his wife and left the country in company with the prima donna of a well known circus in Sweden. In fact she was recognised by some of the guests as a celebrated actress, a Miss Elvira, who had distinguished herself some time ago at the theatre in Copenhagen.

Thursday morning they left their lodgings saying they should not return early. They did not settle their bill, but left behind, as by accident, a lady's gold watch engraved on the back with the initials E.D. under a count's coronet. The young lady appeared rather depressed in mind, but the Count looked cheerful and happy.

They carried with them a small basket containing refreshments—they went their way but were never seen again, alive. There is no doubt they had followed a pre-arranged plan, and that the melancholy history of the unfortunate Crown Prince Rudolph and Empress Vetsera had greatly inspired their minds. Proof of this is, that on one of their excursions in the neighbourhood they had visited a certain church, and the lady had entered her name in the visitors' book as Baroness Vetsera.

It may seem strange that the discovery of the dead bodies was not made earlier; it was a solitary spot in the forest, with no road leading to it. Although not very far from the coast, it was thickly surrounded with forest shrubs and bushes; after penetrating through trees you enter an open space and behold the bodies of the unfortunate lady and gentleman lying on the grass, the lady very far apart from the bodies of the unfortunate lovers; she, on his right, on her side with a revolver bullet through her left temple, and with her arms extended, and close to the right hand, the thumb bent as in the act of pulling the trigger. Beside the weapon, a revolver, wherewith the awful deed had been committed.

A steady hand, no doubt, for death must have been almost instantaneous and painless, no distorted features—just as if they were asleep. Beneath their heads lay a rug; by her side a broken parasol, an open umbrella sheltering her feet, and close by the basket empty. Both are dressed in elegant walking costume. By his side was found a card with the name inscribed of Sixten Sparre of the Skanska Dragon Regiment. Of her identity there is no doubt in the rooms they occupied at the hotel her photograph was found—also a gold cross, bearing her name, a present from the King in 1886.

## DISCARDING BIG GUNS.

HEAVY ARTILLERY GRADUALLY BEING GIVEN UP BY EUROPEAN NATIONS.

The tendency in European armies has long been to increase the mobility of the troops. Lighter arms and fewer equipments have come into favor, and many old-fashioned ideas about drill have been discarded. The same tendency is now shown in European naval armaments, smaller guns being substituted for the big ones, rapidly of fire and ease of handling being especially sought.

The great 100-ton guns on which so much reliance was placed by the naval defenders of England have proved disappointing. In the first place, they probably could not be used at all in a heavy sea, and when they are used they shake the ironclad from keel to deck, jarring every plate and bolt in her.

In the second place, the active life of heavy guns is a very brief one. Every shot fired from a hundred-ton gun weakens it. It is not believed that the best of them will ever be able to fire a shot more than 200 rounds. Some of them will probably become worthless after firing 100 rounds. It is considered that the average life of the great guns carried by the Italian navy, and by the *Infante*, and the *Thunder* of the British navy has been reached when 200 rounds have been fired from them.

The big guns are destroyed in two ways—by erosion and by disintegration. Erosion is the grooving or rifling of the gun, so that its aim is inaccurate. It is caused by the projectile wearing against the groove. Disintegration is a change in the molecules of the metal, and is caused by the increased length of the gun.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO IN THE "BELGIC."

Another correspondent on the above subject forwards the *Yagan Gazette* of the 5th inst., which contains an account of the last passage of the *Belgic* which we think it only fair to insert. It is written by a passenger, under the heading "A Pleasant Voyage across the Pacific," and is as follows:—

The good ship *Belgic* arrived yesterday from San Francisco and brought the largest number of saloon passengers that the Occidental and Oriental Company has hitherto carried from the Golden Gate to Yokohama. Every cabin in the ship was occupied and in the saloon double-tables had to be spread for each meal throughout the voyage. The larder of the ship was most liberally stocked and many times during the trip surprise and pleasure were expressed by the crowd of passengers at the constant variety and excellent condition of the food even up to the very close of the journey. Commander Walker, in order to ensure a pleasant voyage for his guests, set the ship's head on a south westerly course until the 31st parallel of latitude was reached, and the genial climate secured by this track was warmly appreciated by all on-board and hearty were the acknowledgments of the Commander's kindness and forethought. The passengers on this red-letter voyage were fortunate in another circumstance—Mr. Magee so well known in San Francisco, began personally his duties as Purser of the *Belgic* and it falls short of what might be stated to say that Mr. Magee won golden opinions from all the passengers by his manners and by his untiring efforts to make the voyage a pleasant one for everybody. A warm friendship between the Commander and the Purser worked most happily for the comfort and the enjoyment of the passengers—games and amusements were going on whenever the weather

represented creditors. Mrs. Grumble stated, in answer to questions, that her husband left here in the steamship *Albany*, and had since written to her from Singapore. The only property he left was some houses at the Peak. He did not leave any shares with her. The \$500 mentioned in the schedule of assets had been given to her by him on her return from Japan, and \$400 had been deposited with the Hotel Company when they went to live at the Peak, as they were going to stay two months, but when he went away she came down, and consequently a portion of it was returned. She had some of it about \$20 worth—but she had bought herself herself. There was also some furniture at Hall and Holts, which was being polished. There were also three boxes in Russell's godown. That was all the property he left. Two shares in the Land Investment Company had been sold, but not for her benefit. She knew nothing of any other shares.—The matter was then adjourned.

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The big guns are destroyed in two ways—by erosion and by disintegration. Erosion is the grooving or rifling of the gun, so that its aim is inaccurate. It is caused by the projectile wearing against the groove. Disintegration is a change in the molecules of the metal, and is caused by the increased length of the gun.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO IN THE "BELGIC."

Another correspondent on the above subject forwards the *Yagan Gazette* of the 5th inst., which contains an account of the last passage of the *Belgic* which we think it only fair to insert. It is written by a passenger, under the heading "A Pleasant Voyage across the Pacific," and is as follows:—

The good ship *Belgic* arrived yesterday from San Francisco and brought the largest number of saloon passengers that the Occidental and Oriental Company has hitherto carried from the Golden Gate to







